AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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WHOLE NO. 1190 — WILLIAM GREEN, President — WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1934 — FRANK MORRISON, Secretary — VOL. 24, NO. 5

He is the freeman whom the truth makes free, and all are slaves beside.—Cowper.

Editorials

Four Backward States

At its first convention, in 1881, the American Federation of Labor demanded stricter laws making employers liable for all accidents to employees resulting from employer negligence or incompetency. Later the A. F. of L. demanded radical modification of the unjust bar to recovery of damages based on the legalistic and judicial fellow servant doctrine, and its accompanying waiver of rights, assumption of risk, and contributory negligence, all of which were clever schemes devised to relieve employers from financial obligation toward injured employes.

As a result of organized labor's efforts, the State of Washington, in 1911, enacted the first adequate compensation law. Other States have followed the example set by Washington until now forty-four States and the District of Columbia have compensation laws.

The justice of workmen's compensation is generally admitted. It is therefore regrettable that the legislatures of four States still refuse this meager equity to the workers who are the victims of accidents, often fatal, while engaged in the production of commodities and the performance of services solely for the private profit of their employers. Nevertheless, this basic right is still denied working men and women and their dependents in Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi and South Carolina.

Organized labor in these States have persistently fought for the enactment of appropriate workmen's compensation laws. But the industrial and legislative bourbons who dominate the legislatures have succeeded in blocking the proposal. Usually the outstanding persons opposing this legislation are those who have persistently fought adequate child labor laws and refused to recognize the right of their employes to organize in effective trade unions for the purpose of collective bargaining in the adjustment of wages and hours and other working conditions.

The political and industrial leaders in these four backward States should cease their opposition to adequate protection for injured workers and their families and promptly enact up-to date workmen's compensation laws. By so doing they will get more in touch with the general spirit underlying the President's Recovery Program.

Sales Tax Defeated Again

In rejecting the proposal for a $400,000,000 sales tax the Ways and Means Committee of the Federal House of Representatives reflected the view of the great masses of the American people.

The American Federation of Labor, representing millions of workers and all persons receiving modest incomes has fought the sales tax as a policy of raising revenue for the Government from the very inception of the propaganda launched by the wealthy in favor of it.

The scheme is an open and unpatriotic attempt to shift taxation from the rich and well-to-do, who are able to pay it without the sacrifice of any useful element in their lives, to the masses of the people who are least able to bear the tax burden and whose living standards are necessarily reduced by every dollar extorted from them by tax collectors.

The sales tax is also reprehensible because it is a concealed tax. It is collected from every purchaser of an article, but the tax is not revealed so that consumers can see and understand the amount they are called upon to pay.

Frequently sales tax advocates throw a sop to working men and women and all other small-income groups by exempting the necessaries of life from their reactionary proposal. This is an attempt to deceive the masses. If the sales tax limited should become a law, the wealthy and their propagandists would immediately endeavor to have the limitations removed and extend the scheme to cover sales of all articles, including products necessary to sustain life.

The American Federation of Labor congratulates the members of the Ways and Means Committee for their refusal to adopt a system of taxation which is nothing but an instrument to "soak the poor."

Mrs. Roosevelt Scores

The public school authorities of the District of Columbia were administered a just rebuke by Mrs. Roosevelt in connection with the inauguration of free lunches for over 4,000 school children whose parents were unable to provide them with food.

When the lunch system was opened, the event was celebrated with appropriate eclat. The First Lady was invited to attend the ceremony and eat one of the lunches, which included milk and fresh fruit. Later a rumor reached her that the lunch, which she had pronounced good, was a phony lunch prepared especially for the occasion and not a sample of the real lunches given the children. The First Lady determined to find out the truth by a personal visit, without the knowledge of the authorities, to one of the schools at lunch time and eat an actual free lunch.

The First Lady was surprised. The lunch consisted of clam chowder. No fruit. No milk. Of course Mrs. Roosevelt condemned this parsimony, which proper medical authorities declare is not conducive to the children's health. The school officials immediately got busy and made arrangements to include fruit and milk in the free lunches. They will probably serve no more phony lunches to the First Lady.

Concerns Losing Blue Eagle Insignia Are Picketed by Miami Trade Unions

Miami, Fla.—The Miami Central Labor Union, the Dade County Unemployed Citizens' League, and Labor's Citizenship Committee definitely decided to picket business places here which the National Recovery Administration at Washington has deprived of the Blue Eagle insignia for violation of wages and hours provisions of the President's re-employment agreement and other infractions of NRA rules and regulations. The business concerns suffering the penalty of picketing are the Southern Cafeteria and the Sunshine Cleaners.

In a statement regarding the picketing the joint committee of the three organizations sanctioning it pointed out that General Hugh S. Johnson, National Administrator, has appealed to the Nation to patronize only those concerns which display the Blue Eagle and live up to the requirements of NRA's law. The statement added:

"Some in our community are meeting that responsibility nobly. Others have failed miserably to do so. They have eagerly accepted the increased profits resulting from the new purchasing power which the Government is furnishing to those whom business and industry will not or cannot employ, and at the same time are violating the law which makes those profits possible; hiding the hand that feeds them. Still others, by acquiescence, are encouraging those violations. And that applies to some consumers as well as business houses.

"Labor, both union and non-union, refuses to follow that example. We shall use every legal, peaceful and dignified means within our power to enlarge courage and reward, by patronage, those who are complying with the letter and the spirit of the National Recovery Act; and we shall call attention to those who violate it."

Picketing was temporarily suspended because of opposition voiced by the local NRA Compliance Board. Its resuming picketing the committee in charge pointed out that neither the local Compliance Board nor the National Compliance Board has been able to compel the two concerns to observe the law, and, therefore, organized labor proposed to put teeth into the act by picketing the establishments.

Legislation for More Adequate Government Labor Statistics Stressed by A. F. of L.

Washington.—Suitable Federal legislation providing for Federal labor research, the extension of statistics on cost of living, unemployment, wages, and other important questions of labor and industry, is being considered by the Executive Council, of the American Federation of Labor, in accordance with the mandate of the 1933 convention of the Federation.

The convention instructed the council to take steps to have a measure introduced in Congress to "provide the necessary appropriations to bring the Federal cost of living index up to date, and for the adequate and more comprehensive collection of statistics covering the volume of unemployment, the hours of labor, the man-hours worked and the weekly, monthly and yearly amount of wages paid in the manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries and also covering all civilian employes of the Federal Government, the several States and all other political sub-divisions."

Directing attention to the need for **adequate Federal labor research, the convention said:**

"Our Federal cost of living statistics are most unsatisfactory and inadequate. The cost of living index used by the Federal Government has not been revised since 1918. In addition, investigations have become less thorough and more superficial. There exist no Federal statistics adequately covering the number of wage earners employed in the various industries, the number of days worked per week, per month, and per year, the number of man-hours worked and the total of weekly, monthly, and annual amount of wages paid.

"There should be available complete statistics covering the number of days worked per week, per month, and per year and the weekly, monthly, and annual wages paid to all employes in the manufacturing industries and in the non-manufacturing industries and in the service of the Federal Government, the several States and all other political subdivisions."

FORT WORTH COFFEE COMPANY SCRAPS MACHINES; PUTS 22 JOBLESS TO WORK

Fort Worth, Tex.—H. M. Duncan, president of the Duncan Coffee Company, is an anomaly among employers. Most of them believe that the only function of machinery in production is to displace workers and realize larger profits for those who own and control industry. Mr. Duncan, on the other hand, believes that the workers have a right to jobs. In applying this belief, he scrapped three machines in his plant and, at an increased annual cost of $15,404, put 18 girls and four young men to work on the tasks the machines had performed.

"We knew that it would cost more," Mr. Duncan said, "for human labor than for machine work, and that the shorter work hours would also add to the labor cost in our plant; but we also knew that the increase in cost we added to our payroll, plus all the people added to payrolls of our competitors and those in other industries, would add much to the buying power of the country and that these added labor costs would be absorbed in slightly advanced prices and in increased volume of goods sold. We knew that when we shifted back up the vicious spiral on which we had all been sliding down for four years, times would be increasingly better and better as the months went by.

"We have already added many workers in our office, sales, production and shipping departments. We are especially proud of the group of 18 young women and four young men who are doing the work of three labeling and wrapping machines which we have discontinued. While we know that some manufacturers have replaced human workers by new machines, we believe we have done the right thing in finding jobs to the jobless, even at the expense of the increased cost."

OIL CODE WAGE CHISELERS JAILED; PAID WORKER $10 FOR 84-HOUR WEEK

Dallas, Tex.—Agents of the Federal Department of Justice at Washington, in a complaint filed with the Federal District Attorney here, charge that C. F. E. Wilemon and A. E. Wilemon, owners of the Good Luck chain of filling stations, with paying an employe $10 a week and working him 84 hours in conflict with the code for the petroleum industry, which prohibits payment of less than $14 for a maximum week of 48 hours.

The men who were specifically charged with violating the code were sent to jail pending trial. If convicted, each of them is liable to a maximum fine of $5,500. It was stated that nine Federal operatives had been assigned to investigate oil code violations in Dallas.

Rock Island Musicians and Milk Wagon Drivers Open Campaign for New Members

Rock Island, Ill.—Rock Island Musicians' Local Union, No. 67 and the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union started a vigorous campaign to increase their membership. In accordance with the policy of the American Federation of Musicians, the local union opened its charter for 60 days with reduced dues for new members and advocated financial backing of the union to help administration of proposals to provide free music for the community.

The Milk Wagon Drivers' Union urges everybody to ask the driver if he belongs to the union. In stressing the need for organization, union officials pointed out that milk drivers' pay is very low and the hours irregular. They recommended that the present price of milk, 6 cents per quart, be increased to 9 cents with the amount equitably divided among producers, distributors, and employes.

Hegeler Metal Miners Vote Strike To Secure Recognition of the Union

Hegeler, Ill.—The members of Local Union 290, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, unanimously voted in favor of a strike against the Hegeler Mining Company here because of refusal of its officials to recognize the union and grant decent working conditions. Officers of the local union here were instructed to wire the International Union for strike sanction.

According to the grievance Committee, Mr. Hegeler declared in the presence of a Regional Labor Board member that he absolutely refused to recognize the union, which embraces about 420 of the 500 men employed by the company.

Five-Day Week Won by San Francisco Bakery Wagon Drivers and Salesmen

San Francisco, Calif.—After considering for ten weeks the controversy between the Bakery Wagon Drivers' and Salesmen's Unions and the California Bakers' Association, the Board of Arbitration handed down a decision awarding the drivers and salesmen the five-day week. The decision upheld the union section in the present union agreement with the Bakers' Association which gives unemployed members preference in employment.

George G. Kidwell, secretary of the union, estimated that the five-day week would provide employment for from 75 to 100 of the present jobless bakery wagon drivers and salesmen. The week will make no change in the weekly wage scales.

HAMILTON UNIONS VOTE GERMAN GOODS BOYCOTT

Cap Makers Win Wages and Hours Strike—Molders Ask Compensation for Silicosis.

Hamilton, Can.—The Hamilton District Trades and Labor Council at a largely attended meeting unanimously decided to boycott German-made goods and services as a protest against the action of Chancellor Hitler's government in destroying the German trade union movement.

The Hamilton Molders' Union went on record in favor of amending the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario so as to include molders in the workers who receive compensation for the chronic occupational disease, silicosis.

Some years ago the act was amended to include granite cutters and placer miners. The molders asked to be included at the time and were disappointed because their request was not granted. The proposal of the local Molders' Union has been approved a number of times by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The Cap Makers' Local Union here won a victory in the settlement of the strike of 22 employes of the Victoria Cap Works which lasted eight weeks. The firm granted the 40-hour week and a wage increase averaging from 5 to 10 per cent.

CALIFORNIA PLASTERERS AWARDED 30-HOUR WEEK

Sacramento, Cal.—Edwin M. Daugherty, commissioner of corporations, signed the State code for the building industry which provides that no employe in the industry shall be employed for more than six hours per day, or for more than five days per week. The code was concurred in by W. Lucien Gordon, director of the department of industrial relations.

All contracts entered into after December 31, 1933, come under the provisions of the code. The minimum rates for tenters, lathers, plasterers' tenders (hod carriers), building laborers, modelers, model makers, and casters:

The hourly rates set by the code as the minimum wages are: Plasterers, $1.25; lathers, metal furring, $1.25; lathers, all nail-on work, including exterior, $1.25; plasterers' tenders, $2; modelers, $2; model makers, $1.25; casters, $1.12½; laborers, $0.85½.

Postal Clerks Join Cedar Rapids Federation of Labor

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—The Postal Clerks' Union here voted to affiliate with the Cedar Rapids Federation of Labor. This is in accordance with the policy of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, which recommends that all its locals join city central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

30-HOUR WEEK, HIGHER WAGES, GOAL OF MINERS

Indianapolis Convention Makes Securing These Measures of Justice the Paramount Militant Policy of the Organization.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Persistent demand for the 30-hour week and increased wages was adopted as the militant policy of the United Mine Workers of America at the closing session of the organization convention here.

Action to this end is to be taken at the wage conference to be held in Washington next month and efforts are to be made to embody new hour and wage schedules in the wage agreement for the Appalachian soft coal fields which will be negotiated to replace the present agreement expiring on March 31 next.

The essential portions of the resolution on wages and hours adopted by the convention follow:

"Your scale committee recommends that it be the policy of this organization to make the principal objective of the scale committee be authorized to secure the establishment of and the adoption of the five-day week, six-hour day. We are confident that this method offers the only consistent program that can be pursued by the bituminous coal industry or the Federal Government in the interest of stabilization and more widespread employment.

"It is the opinion of the committee that a formal demand be made upon the next joint conference by the members of your scale committee for increased wages. The restoration of purchasing power to the mining industry and the nation as a whole can only come through the medium of higher wage levels, which, of course, means increased purchasing power and a consequent increase in employment generally.

"The scale committee recommends that all contracts negotiated should provide for the recognition of the United Mine Workers of America and the check-off of union dues."

TORONTO MAYOR HITS MUNICIPAL WAGE CUT

Scores Employers Who Chisel Wages Below Decent Living Standards

Toronto, Can.—Mayor Stewart in a vigorous address before the Board of Aldermen, definitely opposed the scheme for a sliding scale of pay cuts favored by the city's municipal employes. He received loud applause from citizens in the council chamber when he roundly scored employers who took advantage of men's poverty by paying wages less than a living wage. He declared that in many instances Toronto employers paid such low wages that the city was virtually forced to subsidize industry by giving direct relief to the workers.

MONROE PAPER MAKERS UNION ENROLLS 2,000

Monroe, Mich.—Local No. 122, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, has probably made the greatest headway of any one local union in Southern Michigan or Northwestern Ohio. Although no new organizer has been added since August 23, shortly after the National Recovery Act got into operation, the efforts of the building industry secretary and business agent, have pushed the membership to the 2,000 mark and new members are still being enrolled. All of the five paper manufacturing concerns here have recognized the union.

PICTURE OPERATORS WIN BIRMINGHAM THEATRES

Birmingham, Ala.—The significant achievement in making it possible for Birmingham workers to attend unionmanned picture shows was announced by Ralph Roop, business agent of Local No. 236, International Alliance of Stage Employes and Motion Picture Operators, when the union agreement with the Fairfield and Ensley Birmingham theatres became effective.

"In the past two weeks," he said, "Local 236 has been successful in signing new contracts with all our theatres with an increase in salary and a reduction in hours.

"We now have only one downtown theatre and two suburban theatres that do not employ members of our local and we hope to soon have them lined up. Then we shall be 100 per cent organized."

CLOTHING WORKERS WALK OUT AGAINST WAGE CUT

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Los Angeles local of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America is vigorously conducting the strike against Kurtzman Brothers, who violated their agreement with the union by insisting upon a 20 per cent wage reduction. The walkout, which began last week and the men are standing as solid as when they first came out, not one desertion then or since.

Union officials claim the concern is violating the NRA code of fair competition for the clothing industry and "operating" in violation of the terms of their competitors in the union. It is also claimed that the concern has refused the union rate and agreed to sign new union contracts.

BAKERS TRY 5-DAY WEEK TO MAKE JOBS FOR IDLE

Washington.—The Bakers and Confectioners' Local 118 here adopted the five-day week plan as a temporary help for the jobless. The shops still operate on a six-day week, due to the nature of this business.

FLINT TRUCK DRIVERS WIN UNION WAGE RATE STRIKE

Flint, Mich.—Truck Drivers' Local Union 332 here won a decided victory for unionism in a short strike against the management of various coal yards.

The matters in dispute between the dealers and the drivers concerned wages and union recognition. Robert M. Pilkington, of the Conciliation Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, came here to adjust the matter, and after the strike had lasted a day he brought about an agreement in which the employers accepted the union wage rate and agreed to sign new union contracts.

JOSEPH O'MALLEY, GLASS WORKERS' OFFICIAL, DIES

Fostoria, Ohio.—Joseph O'Malley, for many years national representative of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, died at his home here August 27, as a result of a nervous breakdown extending over a number of months.

He returned to his home here just before Christmas from assignments for his union in Connellsville and Mt. Pleasant, Pa. During his stay here his condition grew worse, and he passed to his reward after years of faithful service in the economic interest of thousands of glass workers and all working men and women.

Green Condemns Long Work Week And Low Pay in the Bakery Code

Urges 35-Hour Week in Place of Bakery Owners' Demand for 44 and 50-Hour Week, Which Would Increase Unemployment—Denounces 25 and 30 Cents Per Hour Pay, $12.50 and $15 for Week of 50 Hours, as Starvation Wages.

Washington.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, severely condemned the wages and hours proposed for their employes by those who own and control the bakery and confectionery industry in the hearings on the proposed code for the industry held by the National Recovery Administration.

The National Bakers Council, which drafted the code, recommended a work week of from 44 to 50 hours and minimum wage rates of 25 cents in the South and 30 cents in the North, $12.50 and $15, respectively, for a 50-hour week.

Stating that he appeared before the NRA in behalf of all the workers in the bakery industry and especially the workers who are members of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union and various other crafts employed in the industry, Mr. Green declared that wages as low as those proposed by the code are "starvation wages," while the hours, instead of putting the jobless to work would add to their number. The recommended the 35-hour week instead of the 44 and 50 hour schedules and that the minimum rates be stricken from the code.

Administration Program Antagonized

Discussing the hours proposed by the employers, Mr. Green said:

"On the limitation of hours of work the code is unfortunately, far out of line with the program of the Administration, as that program has recently been emphasized.

"Within the past week General Johnson has repeatedly said in the papers and in speeches that the whole of industry must work no more than forty hours if the unemployed are to be absorbed.

"Yet we have here a code which proposes a 44-hour week in some shops and a 50-hour week in others, with exceptions to extended and so numerous as to destroy even these limitations upon hours of work. And this, let me point out, is in an industry in which there are thousands of unemployed.

"The December, 1933, index of employment in the baking industry, compiled from figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, stood at 85, on a 1929 basis. And yet the average hours worked in the baking industry in that month were 46.5, which is considerably under those proposed in the code.

Code Will Increase Jobless

"I am quite unable to see, therefore, in the provisions of the code, anything which promises to some of the men and women already at work in the baking industry.

"Far from putting back to work those unemployed persons, formerly attached to the industry, the code will have been walking the streets looking for work, that such as proposed would but add to their number.

"It has been borne in upon us again and again that the reduction in hours of work provided by the President's Reemployment Agreement and by most of the codes since adopted, has not been sufficient to solve our unemployment problem. The hours proposed today are no longer than those established for the vast majority of industries.

"The baking industry is not taking advantage of its opportunity to fix its hours of work at a level which will solve its own unemployment problem.

Urges 35-Hour Week

"Labor has on many occasions recommended the 30-hour, five-day week. Ultimately we must have such a work week. For the baking industry at the present time, however, I do not recommend such a drastic reduction in hours of work.

"I know that one of the greatest abuse s in this industry has been the inhumanly long hours of work which have been customary.

"That the industry does not intend to correct this abuse is all too clearly shown by the provisions for a 50-hour week for an entire branch of the industry, and even for a 10 and even an 11-hour day.

"We cannot cure a great evil and establish ideal conditions in a day. We can, however, begin the correction of the evil.

"To this end labor recommends the seven-hour day, and 35-hour week in the baking industry."

$12.50 to $15 Per Week Condemned

Declaring that, stripped of its loose phraseology, the code really proposes "minimum wage rates of 25 to 30 cents per hour," on the basis of a geographical location, Mr. Green said:

"Even with the longest work week proposed in the code, 50 hours, these wages will yield only $12.50 per week in the South and $15 per week in the North. It is entirely unnecessary for me to discuss the painful inadequacy of such wages. Wages in the baking industry have been seriously depressed within the past few years, as shown by a comparison of the index of payrolls in the industry in December, 1933, with that of employment. While the employment index stood at 96.9, the payroll index showed only 71.7. Certainly the wages proposed will do nothing to correct this depressed wage condition."

Objects to Regional Wage Differentials

After emphatically objecting to the wage differential of five cents an hour between the North and the South, based on the alleged lower cost of living in the South, he invalid. Mr. Green continued, in part:

No Increase in Workers' Buying Power

"The wages proposed are much too low to mean an increase of purchasing power to the workers. They are by far below the average weekly wage which has prevailed in the industry even during the past year. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the average weekly wage in the baking industry for the first 11 months of 1933 was $23.67. Yet the code proposes minimum weekly wages as low as $12.50 and $15.

Starvation Wages

"Any wage set in this code must be considered in the light of real wages. How much will the wage buy, in those commodities which the worker must buy? Everyone knows that, in general, price and the cost of living have advanced so rapidly that there has been no increase in real wages under the codes. Rather the entire monetary policy of the Government points toward a lowering of real wages. Prices are increasing much more rapidly than money wages.

"Wages as low as those proposed in this code, with hours of the men and women already at work in the baking industry.

"Far from putting back to work those unemployed persons, formerly attached to the industry, the code will have been walking the streets looking for work, that such as proposed would but add to their number.

"It has been borne in upon us again and again that the reduction in hours of work provided by the President's Reemployment Agreement and by most of the codes since adopted, has not been sufficient to solve our unemployment problem. The hours proposed today are no longer than those established for the vast majority of industries.

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"We cannot cure a great evil and establish ideal conditions in a day. We

National 30-Hour Week to Create Jobs For Idle Asked by Butte Central Body

Butte, Mont.—The Silver Bow Trades and Labor Council here unanimously adopted a resolution presented by the Butte Miners Union urging a national 30-hour week in order to provide employment for the jobless. The resolution contended that the long work week prescribed in NRA codes, ranging from 35 to 50 hours, is wholly inadequate to secure steady employment for wage earners and said that in Butte the 30-hour week inaugurated by the Federal Civil Works Administration had left hundreds living on charity.

The resolution also urged the necessity of unemployment insurance to remove the spectre of unemployment and dependency and declared that idle dependency should be abolished by taking working men and women out of industry and adequately compensating them, starting at the age of 50 years and ranging up to 60 years for different industries. The resolution was sent to the Legislative Committee of Labor in Washington with the recommendation that the officers of the A. F. of L. do everything in their power to secure the enactment of both proposals into law.

IOWA LABOR HEAD BACKS ROOSEVELT'S POLICIES

Des Moines, Iowa.—J. C. Lewis, president of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, has little use for the reactionary critics of President Roosevelt and his recovery program. In an article in the Iowa Unionist, the official organ of the Des Moines Trades and Labor Assembly, Mr. Lewis says:

"Nothing but with poor grace from those who would have us believe that they are the learned men of today have undertaken to tell the affairs of our nation, when they are those who have had charge of the American people during the four years prior to the Roosevelt administration that 'prosperity' was just around the corner.

"These economic and political quacks who are now criticizing and sneering in the fairy land of economics had their day and failed to make good. Therefore if they cannot support the President they should at least refrain from attempting to destroy him. They should look back to the dark days of March, 1933, they still have to admit, if they have any sense of fairness in their makeup, that President Roosevelt has saved the nation from industrial, economic and social chaos.

"I believe the president is being inspired from above to drive the high class purglars and money changers from the temples of Wall Street and deliver the U. S. A. back to its rightful owners, the American people."

U. S. JOB SELLER GETS TWO YEARS PRISON TERM

Baltimore, Md.—Gabriel L. Rettaliata, Howard County political leader and president of the Board of County Commissioners, ranging from helper and inspector in the Department of Agriculture to more lucrative posts in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Simon E. Sobeloff, district attorney, said the only effort Rettaliata made to live up to his oath of office was to write a letter to one of the United States Senators from Maryland, asking that he use his influence in securing work for one man.

Rettaliata was said to have convinced his victims of his political influence by having prominent Democratic leaders of Maryland and Washington attend the meetings of his political club, a local organization in Howard County. The visitors addressed the members on various Federal improvement projects.

Sobeloff said the speakers were ignorant of the use to which Rettaliata put their appearance at the meetings.